



(11) **EP 1 447 860 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
18.08.2004 Bulletin 2004/34

(51) Int Cl.7: **H01L 51/20, H01L 51/30**

(21) Application number: **03075461.8**

(22) Date of filing: **17.02.2003**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI SK TR
 Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO

(71) Applicant: **Rijksuniversiteit Groningen**
9712 CP Groningen (NL)

(72) Inventors:
 • **Hummelen, Jan Cornelis**
9712PP Groningen (NL)
 • **Janssen, René Albert Johan**
5591 PJ Heeze (NL)

• **Knol, Joop**
9715 TC Groningen (NL)
 • **Wienk, Martinus Maria**
5038 ED Tilburg (NL)
 • **Kroon, Johannes Martinus**
1824 GB Alkmaar (NL)
 • **Verhees, Wilhelmus Johannus Hermanus**
1018 HH Amsterdam (NL)

(74) Representative: **Prins, Adrianus Willem, Mr. Ir.**
Vereenigde,
Nieuwe Parklaan 97
2587 BN Den Haag (NL)

(54) **Organic material photodiode**

(57) The present invention relates to a photodiode, comprising a photo-active layer which layer comprises at least one electron donating material, and at least one

fullerene derivative as an electron accepting material. The present invention further relates to a method for making such a photo diode, to a photo-active layer and to a fullerene derivative.

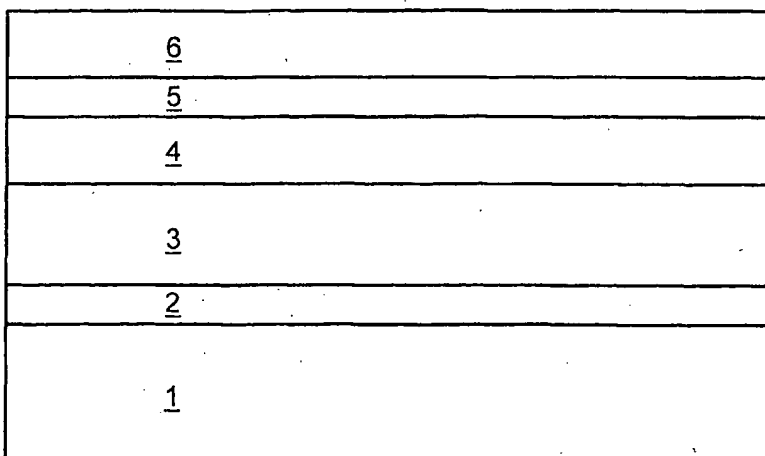


Fig. 1

EP 1 447 860 A1

Description

[0001] The invention relates to a photodiode, and in particular a solar cell, based upon an electron donating material and a fullerene as an electron accepting material.

[0002] Solar cells typically comprise a number of photovoltaic cells.

Traditionally, these cells are inorganic pn heterojunction diodes comprising a layer of a p-type (electron donating) material and a layer of an n-type (electron accepting) material. Examples of materials for such inorganic diodes are silicon, gallium arsenide and cadmium sulphide.

[0003] In WO 94/05045 it is proposed to make a photodiode from a conjugated polymer to form the layer of the p-type material and to use fullerene, in particular buckminsterfullerene (C₆₀ fullerene), to form a layer of the n-type material. A disadvantage of a photodiode wherein the p-type material and the fullerene are present in separate layers resides in the required thickness of the layers to provide an efficient photo-voltaic cell with sufficient light absorption. Due to the required thickness, the charge separation is found to be less efficient. Furthermore, the internal electric resistance may be increased to an unacceptable level.

[0004] US 5,759,725 relates to a photoconductor which comprises a layer of amorphous fullerenes, acting as a charge-generating material, not as an electron accepting material. The diode may comprise a non-conductive transparent matrix polymer. A solar cell is shown wherein a film consisting of amorphous fullerene is present sandwiched between and in direct contact with the electrodes.

[0005] WO 01/84644 relates to a photovoltaic cell comprising two metal electrodes disposed on both sides of a photo-active layer. The photo-active layer is built up out of a conjugated polymer as an electron donating material and fullerene as an electron accepting material. The fullerene may be functionalised. The fullerene referred to in WO 01/84644 is Buckminsterfullerene (C₆₀).

[0006] A problem often encountered with known fullerene based photo diodes, such as solar cells, is a relatively low efficiency and/or the fragility of the fullerene layer. In order to make the fullerene layer less fragile, it has been proposed to prepare a heterojunction structure wherein the fullerenes react with another to form a polymeric fullerene, such as a fullerene dimer in EP 1 063 197.

[0007] There remains a need for alternative photo diodes, such as solar cells, that have a satisfactory efficiency and are preferably robust. Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a novel photo diode, in particular a novel solar cell, that can serve as an alternative to known photo diodes, respectively solar cells, with a satisfactory efficiency and robustness.

[0008] It has now been found that this object is real-

ised by choosing a fullerene from a specific group of fullerenes as an electron-accepting material.

[0009] Accordingly, the present invention relates to a photodiode, preferably a solar cell, comprising a photo-active layer which comprises at least one electron donating material (the p-type material) and at least one fullerene derivative (as an electron acceptor; the n-type material), which fullerene derivative comprises a carbon cluster of at least 70 atoms and at least one addend attached to the carbon cluster, which addend is selected such that the fullerene derivative is compatible with or bound to the electron donating material.

[0010] Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of a photodiode, such as solar cell.

[0011] It has been found that a photodiode according to the invention shows a very good efficiency, in particular in comparison to a similar cell with fullerenes having a carbon cluster of less than 70 atoms, such as C₆₀ fullerene.

[0012] It has been found that a photo-active layer in a photodiode according to the invention has an improved light absorbance in the range of 350-1000 nm, which has been found to result in an increased photovoltaic effect, in comparison to a comparable photo-active layer wherein the fullerene is a C₆₀ fullerene derivative (e.g. about sixfold for a C₇₀ in comparison to C₆₀).

[0013] Further, a photo-active layer in a photodiode according to the invention has been found to have very good electron-accepting properties.

[0014] In addition, it has been found that in combination with a good light absorbance, the electric conductivity is highly satisfactory.

[0015] Accordingly, a photodiode according to the invention has been found to be very suitable for use in a variety of applications as an alternative to known photodiodes. A photodiode has been found particularly suitable for use as a solar cell, as a light intensity meter or as a photo detector, e.g. in an optical scanner, such as a flat bed scanner. Accordingly the present invention also relates to a solar cell, a solar panel, a light intensity meter, a photo detector (such as an optical scanner), comprising a photo diode as described in the present description or claims. Suitable ways to employ the photodiode(s) in such an apparatus are analogous to those for known photodiodes such as those based upon semiconductive polymers and C₆₀ fullerene (derivatives). E.g. a photo detector may be made such as described in "Large-Area, Full-Color Image Sensors Made with Semiconducting Polymers", G. Yu; J. Wang; J. McElvain; A. J. Heeger, *Advanced materials* 10 (1998), 17, 1431-1433.

[0016] The p-type material, e.g. a conjugated oligomer or polymer, and the n-type material may be present in the photo-active layer as a mixture or may be present as separate sub-layers of n-type material respectively p-type material. Very good results with respect to stability and robustness of the system and the efficiency have been achieved with a mixture of p-type

and n-type material.

[0017] Fullerenes are clusters of covalently bonded atoms, mostly or all carbon atoms, providing a three-dimensional structure (also referred to as the carbon cluster). Typical structures are more or less spherical shapes (such as the "soccer-ball" shaped C₆₀ fullerene and the more oval C₇₀ fullerene) and cylindrical shapes (such as the tubular C₅₀₀ and C₅₄₀ fullerenes). The fullerene moiety of a fullerene derivative in a photodiode, such as a solar cell, according to the invention may be any fullerene comprising such a carbon cluster formed by at least 70 atoms. For practical reasons the amount of atoms forming the carbon cluster is preferably 960 or less, more preferably 240 or less, even more preferably 96 or less, e.g. C₇₀, C₇₆, C₇₈, C₈₀, C₈₂, C₈₄, C₈₆, C₈₈, C₉₀, C₉₂, C₉₄ or C₉₆.

[0018] Optionally a photodiode, such as a solar cell, comprises several different fullerenes, e.g. a mixture of fullerenes with a different amount of atoms and/or several isomers of a fullerene. It is also possible that a fraction of the fullerenes in the photodiode is underivatised. For example, from a practical view point it may be preferred to manufacture a cell according to the invention from a batch of derivatised fullerenes, wherein a residual amount of unreacted fullerenes is still present.

[0019] Preferably the photoactive layer comprises a fullerene derivative wherein the carbon cluster is formed by at least 76 atoms. It has been found that with such a fullerene a particularly good light absorption can be realised.

[0020] Preferably, essentially all atoms forming the carbon cluster are carbon atoms, although it is possible that a minority of the atoms is a different atom, e.g. a nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur or boron. Very good results have been obtained with a fullerene wherein 0-6 of the atoms forming the carbon clusters are atoms other than carbon. Optionally, the carbon cluster comprises one or more atoms inside the interior space of the carbon cluster, such as one or more lanthanides and/or alkali atoms.

[0021] The carbon cluster may form a single three-dimensional structure with one central space (referred to as a single cage, a single fullerene unit or a fullerene monomer), a fullerene-oligomer essentially consisting of several cages (e.g. a fullerene-dimer) or a fullerene-polymer essentially consisting of fullerene cages. Very good results have been achieved with a photodiode, in particular a solar cell, wherein the fullerene is a fullerene monomer. The term oligomer is used herein to describe a moiety comprising two to nine monomeric units (e.g. fullerene cages or organic monomers). The term polymer is used herein to describe a moiety comprising more than nine monomeric units.

[0022] The fullerene derivative further comprises at least one addend attached to the carbon cluster. The term addend is used herein to describe moieties that are compatible with the electron donating material, such that the fullerene derivatives adheres to the electron donating material when applied there to or such that the

fullerene derivative is miscible with the electron donating material to form a mixed phase.

[0023] Thus, the term compatible is used to indicate that in combination with the p-type material the n-type material is miscible to form a photo-active layer with a suitable functionality to act as a photo-active layer. Typically, the compatibility contributes to the formation of an interpenetrating network of any kind.

[0024] The mixed phase may be homogenous on a macro-scale. On a nanoscale it may be phase-separated and contain different phases which phases may differ in the ratio of p-type to n-type material. Macroscopically, the mixture may have a more or less uniform ratio throughout the thickness of the photo-active layer or the layer may be stratified, i.e. a layer wherein the ratio of p-type to n-type material changes gradually or stepwise throughout the thickness of the photo-active layer.

[0025] Preferably, the volume of the addend(s) is less than that of the fullerene(s). Thus it has been found possible to maintain the electron transport properties particularly well.

[0026] Examples of suitable addends are linear, branched or cyclic hydrocarbons. A hydrocarbon is optionally substituted and optionally contains one or more contains functional groups, e.g. selected from the group consisting of carboxylic esters, amides, ethers, lactones, lactams, urethanes, carbonates, acetals, amines and halogens.

[0027] A preferred addend comprises an alkyl group, more preferably an alkyl group with 1-12 carbon atoms, even more preferably with 2-7 carbon atoms. The alkyl groups may be linear, branched, or cyclic. Preferably at least the majority of the alkyl groups are linear. The alkyl groups may bear one or more substituents and/or functional groups. As functional groups, ethers and carboxylic esters with alkyl moieties of preferably 1-10 carbon atoms are particularly preferred. An addend may also be or contain one or more aryl groups. Examples of suitable aryl groups are those based on benzene, thiophene, pyrrole, pyrrolidine and furane. The aryl groups themselves may be substituted with one or more side chains. Preferred side chain are those selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, C- and/or N-alkylamido and aryl groups.

[0028] Very good results have been achieved with a (methano)fullerene derivatised with an addend comprising an aryl group plus an esterified alkane carboxylic acid group, and functional analogues of such a (methano) fullerene. The aryl may for example be phenyl, thiophene, indole, pyrrole or furan, of which phenyl is particularly preferred. The ester may be formed of a linear or branched C1-C20 carboxylic acid, preferably a C3-C7 carboxylic acid, more preferably a C4 carboxylic acid and a C1-C20 alkanol, preferably a C1-C4 alkanol. A highly preferred derivatised (methano)fullerene of this type is phenyl-butyric methylester derivatised fullerene (also referred to as [n]-PCBM wherein n is the number of atoms forming the carbon cluster).

[0029] For improving the voltaic properties of a photodiode, comprising a fullerene derivative comprising an aryl- (carboxylic acid alkyl)ester moiety, it has been found advantageous to substitute at least one of the hydrogens of the aryl (in particular the phenyl) with a carboxylic acid group, preferably a methoxy group. For improving the compatibility of a fullerene derivative comprising an aryl- (alkoxy alkyl)ester moiety, it has been found advantageous to substitute one or more of the hydrogens of the aryl with an alkyl or alkyl-like moiety.

[0030] Preferred derivatives of the PCBM type include (methano)fullerenes derivatised at the [6,6] position of (methano)fullerene and derivatised that are derivatised at the [5,6] position, which are known as fulleroid or homo-fullerene.

[0031] Another group of particularly suitable fullerene derivatives are those selected from the group consisting of N- and/or C-substituted fulleropyrrolidines, "Diels-Alder adducts", "N- substituted [5,6]jazafulleroids", "N-substituted ketolactams, such as those obtained by photooxygenation of [5,6]jazafulleroids", "N-substituted fulleraziridines";

[0032] It is not necessary that the addend absorbs photons in the VIS range (which is the case with dyes). In fact, it has been found that many visible light absorbing dyes tend to be detrimental to the electric conductivity of the photo-active layer. In particular in case a very high electric conductivity is desired, it is therefore preferred that the addend is essentially transparent to visible light. In practice an addend is considered transparent in case the extinction coefficient in the range of 400-800 nm of about $500 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ or less.

[0033] The carbon cluster may comprise an addend at one or more of the atoms forming the cluster. Preferably the number average of fullerene-addend bonds per fullerene is in the range of 1-3.

[0034] In principle, the electron donating material can be any inorganic or organic material having electron donating properties when present in the vicinity of a fullerene derivate. For example, an electron donating material may be chosen from the group consisting of p-type (semi)-conducting molecular materials, preferably p-type conjugated polymers, p-type conjugated oligomers, p-type conjugated molecules without repeating units (i.e. non-polymeric, non-oligomeric molecules), quantum dots & wells and inorganic semi-conductive nano-particles.

[0035] Particular suitable examples of electron donating molecules without repeating units include porphyrins, phthalocyanines, (both either with or without a metal atom or ion complexed), and substituted coronenes.

[0036] Particular suitable examples of quantum dots and wells include those described in Luque, A.; and Marti, A.: Increasing the Efficiency of Ideal Solar Cells by Photon Induced Transitions at Intermediate Levels. Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 78, no. 26, 1997, pp. 5014-5017 and in Murray, C.B.; Norris, D.J.; and Bawendi, M.G.: Synthesis and Characterization of Nearly Monodisperse

CDE (E = S, SE, TE) Semi-conductor Nanocrystallites. J. Am. Chem. Soc., vol. 115, no. 19, 1993, pp. 8706-8715.

[0037] Particular suitable examples of nanoparticles include nanocrystalline CuInS_2 and the like, e.g. as described in "Photovoltaic properties of nanocrystalline CuInS_2 -methanofullerene solar cells", Elif Arici; N. Serdar Sariciftci; Dieter Meissner, Molecular crystals and liquid crystals science and technology, vol. 385 (2002), pag. 129 or nano particles as described in Hybrid Nanorod-Polymer Solar Cells Wendy U. Huynh, Janke J. Dittmer, A. Paul Alivisatos, Science 295, 2425-9 (2002).

[0038] Preferred examples of p-type oligomers and polymers are oligomers respectively polymers of derivatised and underderivatised thiophenes, phenylenes, fluorenes, acetylenes, isothionaphthenes, benzthiazoles, pyrroles and combinations thereof. A particular preferred combination is a p-type material selected from the group consisting of (phenylene vinylene) oligomers and polymers.

[0039] Suitable combinations include blends, copolymers and hybrid structures comprising said p-type material. In particular with respect to processibility very good results have been achieved with a compound selected from the group consisting of oligo- and poly-alkylthiophenes, oligo- and poly(dialkoxyphenylene vinylene)s, oligo- and poly(9,9-dialkylfluorenes) and with oligo- and poly(N-alkylpyrroles).

[0040] A highly preferred group of derivatives are the oligo- and poly(dialkoxyphenylene vinylene)s and in particular oligo- and poly[[2-methoxy-5-(3',7',-dimethyloctyloxy)]-p-phenylene vinylene] (MDMO-PPV).

[0041] A suitable ratio of fullerene derivative to p-type material, such as p-type polymer or oligomer, can routinely be determined for a particular combination of materials, based upon information disclosed herein and common general knowledge. Good results have for example been achieved with a photodiode, in particular a solar cell, wherein the p-type material to fullerene ratio (weight to weight) is about 10:1 to 1:10, preferably 1:1 to 1:5. Very good results have been achieved with a ratio of about 1:2 to 1:4. In practice, the photo-active layer preferably essentially consists of n-type material, in particular fullerene derivative, and p-type material.

[0042] Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of a photodiode according to the invention. The outermost transparent layer 1 (facing the sun light when operational) serves as the substrate for the other layers. It may be made of any material through which sun-light (visible, UV and/or near IR, preferably at least visible and near IR) can pass and that is sufficiently stable when exposed to such light. Suitable materials for the outermost layer are known in the art. Preferred examples of such materials include glass, and transparent polymers, in particular plastics, such as poly ethylene terephthalate (PET). The photoactive layer 4 is positioned between two electrodes 2 and 6, one of which serves as the anode and the other as cathode. For practical reasons, the cathode

is preferably positioned between the layer 1 and the photoactive layer 4. In case the anode is sufficiently transparent, the anode may be positioned between layers 1 and 4. Suitable materials for the cathode and the anode are known in the art and the skilled person will know how to choose a suitable combination. A preferred cathode is selected from the group consisting of Transparent Conducting Oxides, of which $\text{SnO}_2\text{:F}$, $\text{SnO}_2\text{:Sb}$, ZnO:Al , and Indium-Tin-Oxide (ITO) are particularly favoured examples. These show favourable transparency to allow passage of the photons to the photo-active layer. Suitable anodes include calcium, aluminium, barium, gold, platinum or silver. In principle it is possible to use a thin metal layer as the electrode between layer 1 and the photoactive layer 4, provided that the layer is (semi-) transparent. Optionally, the photodiode comprises one or more other layers. Suitable other layers have been reported ubiquitously in the art. Examples thereof are a poly(3,4 ethylene dioxythiophene)polystyrene-sulphonate (PEDOT:PSS) layer 3, or a functional analogue of that material and/or a LiF layer 5 or a functional analogue thereof.

[0043] The dimensions of the various layers may be chosen within wide ranges. The skilled person will know how choose suitable values, depending upon the chosen materials and the desired specifications for the cell. Good results have for example been achieved with an electrode 2 thickness in the range of about 20 to 500 nm (in particular with ITO), a PEDOT:PSS layer 3 in the range of about 20 to 500 nm, a photoactive layer 4 in the range of about 20 to 1000 nm, a LiF layer 5 in the range of about 0.1 to 10 nm and a electrode 6 in the range of about 20 to 1000 nm.

[0044] The present invention further relates to a method for preparing a photodiode, in particular a solar cell, wherein at least one p-type material, preferably a (semi-)conductive polymer, and at least one fullerene as defined herein are mixed with a liquid and thereafter dried to form the photo-active layer.

[0045] The present invention further relates to a method for preparing a photodiode, in particular a solar cell, wherein a photo-active layer is made by applying a sub-layer, comprising at least one electron donating material as defined herein to a substrate (usually including one of the electrodes and optionally a layer such as PEDOT:PSS) and applying a separate sub-layer comprising at least one fullerene derivative, as defined herein, to the substrate.

[0046] The p-type material, the n-type material, respectively a mixture thereof, can be applied by any means known in the art, suitable for the specific p-type material, e.g. by spin-coating, ink-jet printing, doctor blading, spray coating, solvent casting in case of a p-type polymer or p-type oligomer.

[0047] It has surprisingly been found that the fullerene-derivative can suitably be applied directly from a solution of the fullerene-derivative, e.g. by spin-coating, dipping, pouring and egalising. In contrast thereto,

fullerene based n-type layer in a photodiode, such as a solar cell, described in the prior art, is typically made by a vaporising technique, which tends to be difficult and expensive.

[0048] The present invention further relates to a fullerene derivative as described herein, in particular to a fullerene derivative wherein the carbon cluster is formed of 70-960 atoms, more preferably of 76-240 atoms, even more preferably of 86-240 atoms. More in particular the invention further relates to a fullerene derivative of the type [n]-PCBM, as defined above, wherein n is the number of atoms forming the cluster. Other preferences are as indicated herein for the fullerene-derivative in a photodiode, as described herein. A fullerene derivative according to the invention, may be made in a manner analogously to the preparation of a corresponding C60 fullerene.

[0049] The present invention further relates to the use of a fullerene derivative as described herein, for improving the photo-voltaic effect, in particular for increasing photo-voltaic power conversion efficiency in a photo-active layer, preferably for improving the light absorbing and/or electron accepting properties.

[0050] The invention will now further be illustrated by the following examples.

Example 1

[0051] The preparation was carried out analogously to the procedure described in S.E. Shaheen et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 78, 841-843 (2001), wherein a C60 fullerene was used.

[0052] Poly [2-methoxy, 5-(3',7'-dimethyl-octyloxy)-p-phenylene-vinylene] (MDMO-PPV) was used as the electron donor and [6,6]-Phenyl - butyric acid methyl ester derivatised C70 fullerene ([70]-PCBM) as the electron acceptor. ITO/glass substrates were used as front electrode. A PEDOT-PSS layer (Bayer AG, EL-Grade) of about 100 nm was spin cast on top of the ITO layer from an aqueous suspension. The photo-active layer (about 80 nm) was spin cast from a 1,2-dichlorobenzene solution with a 1:4 weight ratio of MDMO-PPV and PCBM. As top-electrode, a thin LiF about 1 nm and subsequently a 100 nm Al layer were deposited on top of the organic layers by thermal evaporation.

[0053] For comparative reasons another cell was made in the same manner but with [60]-PCBM as the electron accepting material.

[0054] The efficiencies of both cells were determined as described in "Accurate efficiency determination and stability studies of conjugated polymer/fullerene solar cells", J.M. Kroon, M.M. Wienk, W.H. Verhees, J.C. Hummelen, Thin Solid Films 403-404, 223-228 (2002)). The efficiency of the solar cell with [70]-PCBM was 20 % higher than the efficiency of the solar cell with [60]-PCBM (3.0% instead of 2.5%).

Claims

1. Photodiode, comprising a photo-active layer which layer comprises at least one electron donating material, and at least one fullerene derivative, which fullerene derivative comprises a carbon cluster of at least 70 atoms and at least one addend bound to the carbon cluster, which addend is selected such that the fullerene derivative is compatible with the electron donating material. 5
2. Photodiode according to claim 1, wherein the electron donating material and the fullerene derivative are present in the photo-active layer in the form of a mixture or as separate sub-layers of one or more electron accepting sub-layers comprising the fullerene derivative, and one or more electron donating sub-layers, comprising the electron donating material. 10
3. Photodiode according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the carbon cluster is formed of 70-960 atoms, preferably of 76-240 atoms. 15
4. Photodiode according to any one of the claims 1-3, wherein the degree of derivatisation of the fullerenes is 1 to 3 fullerene-addend bonds per fullerene. 20
5. Photodiode according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least part of the addend is an aliphatic hydrocarbon, preferably with 1-12 carbon atoms. 25
6. Photodiode according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the addend comprises an aryl-(carboxylic acid alkyl)ester group. 30
7. Photodiode according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the electron donating material is selected from the group consisting of conjugated polymers, conjugated oligomers, conjugated molecules that are free of repeating units, quantum dots & wells and inorganic semi-conductive nanoparticles. 35
8. Photodiode according to claim 7, wherein the conjugated oligomer or polymer is selected from the group consisting of oligomers respectively polymers of thiophenes, phenylenes, fluorenes, polyacetylenes, isothionaphthenes, benzthiazazoles, pyrroles and combinations thereof. 40
9. Photodiode according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the weight to weight ratio of fullerene to p-type material in the photo-active layer is in the range of 10:1 to 1:10. 45
10. Solar panel, comprising a photodiode according to any one of the preceding claims. 50
11. Photo detector or light intensity meter, comprising a photodiode according to any one of the preceding claims. 55
12. Method for preparing a photodiode, wherein at least one electron donating material and at least one fullerene as defined in any one of the claims 1-9 are mixed with a liquid and thereafter dried to form the photo-active layer.
13. Method for preparing a photo diode; wherein a photo-active layer is made by applying a sub-layer, comprising at least one electron donating material as defined in any one of the claims 1-9, to a substrate and applying a separate sub-layer comprising at least one fullerene derivative, as defined in any one of the claims 1-9, to the substrate.
14. Photo-active layer, obtainable in a method according to claim 12 or 13.
15. Use of a photodiode according to any one of the claims 1-9 to generate electricity from solar light.
16. Fullerene derivative as defined in any one of the claims 1-9.
17. Use of a fullerene derivative as defined in any one of the claims 1-9, for improving the photo-voltaic effect in a photo-active layer.

| |
|----------|
| <u>6</u> |
| <u>5</u> |
| <u>4</u> |
| <u>3</u> |
| <u>2</u> |
| <u>1</u> |

Fig. 1



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 07 5461

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (InLCI.7) |
| Y | US 5 759 725 A (MIYAMOTO HIROHISA ET AL) 2 June 1998 (1998-06-02) * column 2, line 37 - column 5, line 18 * * column 8, line 46 - column 10, line 6; claims 1-5; figure 10; example 1 * | 1-17 | H01L51/20 H01L51/30 |
| Y | BRABEC C J ET AL: "Interpenetrating Networks of Fullerenes and Conjugated Polymers for Plastic Photovoltaics" PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16TH EUROPEAN PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ENERGY CONFERENCE, vol. 1, 1 - 5 May 2000, pages 39-42, XP002175218 GLASGOW, UK * the whole document * | 1-17 | |
| X | PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 11, 28 November 1997 (1997-11-28) & JP 09 188726 A (RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO), 22 July 1997 (1997-07-22) * abstract * | 12,14 | |
| A | | 1-3, 7-11,15 | H01L |
| A | BRABEC C J ET AL: "PLASTIC SOLAR CELLS" ADVANCED FUNCTIONAL MATERIALS, WILEY INTERSCIENCES, WIENHEIM, DE, vol. 11, no. 1, February 2001 (2001-02), pages 15-26, XP001043648 ISSN: 1616-301X * the whole document * | 1-17 | |
| A,D | EP 1 063 197 A (SONY CORP ; RES INST INNOVATIVE TECH EARTH (JP)) 27 December 2000 (2000-12-27) * paragraph [0049] - paragraph [0078]; claims 1-3,8-16,27-29; figures 33,34 * | 1-3,7,8, 10,11, 13-17 | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search BERLIN | | Date of completion of the search 31 July 2003 | Examiner Visentin, A |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document | | T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | |

EPO FORM 1503 (01.02.98) (P4/C01)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 07 5461

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7) |
| A | PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 01, 30 January 1998 (1998-01-30) & JP 09 246580 A (TOSHIBA CORP); 19 September 1997 (1997-09-19) * abstract * | 1-3,7,8, 10,11, 13-15,17 | |
| A | --- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 01, 31 January 2000 (2000-01-31) & JP 11 281474 A (DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD), 15 October 1999 (1999-10-15) * abstract * | 1-3,10, 11, 13-15,17 | |
| A,D | --- WO 01 84644 A (FROMHERZ THOMAS ;GLOETZL ERHARD (AT); PADINGER FRANZ (AT); BRABEC) 8 November 2001 (2001-11-08) * the whole document * | 1-17 | |
| A | --- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1995, no. 10, 30 November 1995 (1995-11-30) & JP 07 188129 A (NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP), 25 July 1995 (1995-07-25) * abstract * | 1,5,6,16 | |
| A,D | --- WO 94 05045 A (UNIV CALIFORNIA) 3 March 1994 (1994-03-03) ----- | | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) |
| Place of search BERLIN | | Date of completion of the search 31 July 2003 | Examiner Visentin, A |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document | | T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | |

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 07 5461

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

31-07-2003

| Patent document cited in search report | | Publication date | | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|---|---------------------|------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| US 5759725 | A | 02-06-1998 | JP | 8190209 A | 23-07-1996 |
| | | | DE | 19544977 A1 | 05-06-1996 |
| | | | JP | 9073180 A | 18-03-1997 |
| ----- | | | | | |
| JP 09188726 | A | 22-07-1997 | NONE | | |
| ----- | | | | | |
| EP 1063197 | A | 27-12-2000 | JP | 2001007366 A | 12-01-2001 |
| | | | JP | 2001199715 A | 24-07-2001 |
| | | | CA | 2312140 A1 | 25-12-2000 |
| | | | EP | 1063197 A2 | 27-12-2000 |
| | | | US | 2003129436 A1 | 10-07-2003 |
| | | | EP | 1063196 A2 | 27-12-2000 |
| | | | EP | 1063015 A1 | 27-12-2000 |
| | | | US | 2002197477 A1 | 26-12-2002 |
| | | | US | 6471929 B1 | 29-10-2002 |
| ----- | | | | | |
| JP 09246580 | A | 19-09-1997 | NONE | | |
| ----- | | | | | |
| JP 11281474 | A | 15-10-1999 | NONE | | |
| ----- | | | | | |
| WO 0184644 | A | 08-11-2001 | AT | 410729 B | 25-07-2003 |
| | | | WO | 0184644 A1 | 08-11-2001 |
| | | | AT | 7352000 A | 15-11-2002 |
| | | | AU | 5201301 A | 12-11-2001 |
| | | | CN | 1426608 T | 25-06-2003 |
| | | | EP | 1277245 A1 | 22-01-2003 |
| ----- | | | | | |
| JP 07188129 | A | 25-07-1995 | NONE | | |
| ----- | | | | | |
| WO 9405045 | A | 03-03-1994 | US | 5331183 A | 19-07-1994 |
| | | | JP | 8500701 T | 23-01-1996 |
| | | | WO | 9405045 A1 | 03-03-1994 |
| | | | US | 5454880 A | 03-10-1995 |
| ----- | | | | | |

EPO FORM P0438

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82